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Federal Bureau of Investigation  
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# Current Intelligence Analysis

September 9, 1959

## KHRUSHCHEV VISIT

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### Party To Remain in Background

Meanwhile, the consensus among the Party's national leaders is that, publicly at least, the Party should remain in the background during Khrushchev's visit. Communist leaders are jubilant over the visit and regard it as one of the biggest events since World War II. However, they are wary of having the Party too closely identified with the Soviets. At a meeting of New York Party leaders last week, for example, it was agreed that open association with Khrushchev is inadvisable, because it would give enemies of the Party the opportunity to link Khrushchev's visit with the strengthening of ties between the Soviet Party and the Communist Party, USA. Nevertheless, the Party does not intend to lose a golden opportunity for propaganda. Word is being passed to the Party faithful to mingle with the crowds, to act as cheerleaders, and to ~~strew~~ flowers in Khrushchev's path as a gesture of peace.

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American-Ukrainian Concern

As Khrushchev's visit approaches, some unusual aspects of it have developed. One, which has just come to light, is a matter of deep religious concern to anticommunist Ukrainians living in the United States. During their World War II occupation, German troops allegedly looted the Ukraine of many treasures, among them the skeleton of Yaroslav the Wise (1019-54), the builder of the famous Cathedral of Saint Sophia in Kiev. Contained in a sarcophagus within the Cathedral, the skeleton was a religious relic and a source of religious inspiration to Ukrainians.

It now appears that the Germans may have been hoodwinked into taking a substitute relic. The real skeleton was reportedly brought to the United States later, and hidden for safekeeping. Those anticommunist Ukrainians in this country who claim to be aware of the relic's whereabouts are reportedly firm in their resolve not to return it until the people of the Ukraine are set free from communist domination. They are now concerned that Khrushchev, during his visit, may make overtures for the return of this religious symbol. If Khrushchev should succeed in having the relic returned, these Ukrainian-Americans fear that in the eyes of the Ukrainian people, Khrushchev will no longer be known as "The Ukrainian Butcher," but will raise himself to the status of a hero.

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

Preconvention Discussion Begins

September 10, 1959, is the opening date for the Party's preconvention discussion period. From that date until the 17th National Convention is held in New York City on December 10-13, 1959, special discussion meetings are to be organized on district, section, and club levels. Required by the Party's constitution, this 90-day period prior to the convention is designed to acquaint

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the membership with the matters to be taken up at the convention. In a typical exercise of "democratic centralism," Party leaders have decreed that the discussion must be developed in an "organized manner."

Draft Resolutions Being Circulated

To insure that preconvention discussion is developed in an organized manner, the Party has begun circulation of the first of several draft resolutions on topics to be aired at the convention. The most important of these draft resolutions, to date, is one on Party policy and the Negro. Committed for many years to the policy of self-determination for Negroes in the Black Belt, the Party fought for a separate Negro nation to be carved out of several Southern States. Since late 1958, some Party members have questioned this policy, for, as they pointed out, the Party was, in effect, advocating the segregation of Negroes. Couched in the usual communist jargon, the new draft resolution admits that the program of self-determination was an "incorrect orientation," and flatly discards it. What the draft resolution fails to admit, however, is that the Party was given the green light to discard this policy only by prior Soviet approval. The question of the abandonment of self-determination had been placed before the Soviets last February by James Jackson the Party's delegate to the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Jackson brought the Soviet approval home with him.